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The NSW Economy: A Survey

by

John Wilkinson

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John Wilkinson

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- since 1998-1999, when the rate of growth of New South Wales Gross State Product (GSP) was approximately 5% per annum, the rate of growth of GSP has dropped to around 2% or under between the years 2003-2004 and 2006-2007 (pp.19-20)
- on the surface, the vicissitudes of hosting an Olympic Games appear to have contributed to the slump in activity (pp.6-10,14-16)
- the housing boom (and its accompanying bust) have also contributed to a slowdown (pp.10-14,16-17)
- a further (underlying) contributing factor has been the shrinking of manufacturing as a contributor to Gross State Product (pp.1-6)
- the state also records a significant deficit of imports over exports (pp.17-19)
- while manufacturing has shrunk, both the property and business services sector, and the finance and insurance sector, have expanded rapidly: providing a broadly compensatory influence (pp.20-30)

1. INTRODUCTION

During the late 1990s there was a small-scale boom in New South Wales (partly generated by the preparations for the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games). Following the Games there was a minor slump: exacerbated by the housing boom which had developed during the late 1990s. In 2004-05 growth in Gross State Product (GSP) declined to 1.8%.

This background paper attempts not only to highlight the key economic indicators for New South Wales but also to highlight some of the long-range developments which have affected production in the state. The information in this paper is current as at 30 November 2007.

2. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO A MODERATION OF ACTIVITY

(a) The Decline in Manufacturing

One of the major changes influencing activity in the state has been the gradual decline of manufacturing. The onset of the war against Japan, in 1941, led to a dramatic increase in manufacturing in Australia. Tanks, ships and aircraft were manufactured domestically for the war effort. BHP, which had been inaugurated in Newcastle, in 1915, produced one million tons of steel a year during the conflict.¹ After the war, General Motors and Ford, which had begun assembly operations in Melbourne and Sydney during the 1920s, began full-scale car manufacturing in Melbourne (GM in 1948, and Ford in 1959). GM had already expanded its assembly plant in Sydney in 1940 (transferring it from Marrickville to Pagewood).² BHP continued to produce about three-quarters of a million tons of steel each year after the war. In 1950, the British Motor Corporation (Leyland) opened a works in Zetland in Sydney. In 1948-1949 manufacturing in Australia had reached a peak of about 30% of GDP, as the following table illustrates:

Manufacturing Output in Australia: 1948-1949 (in 1938-1939 prices)³

Manufacturing Output	£312,200,000
Total Gross Domestic Product	£1,048,000,000

¹ Brian Carroll, *Australian Made: Success Stories in Australian Manufacturing since 1937* (Institution of Production Engineers, Melbourne, 1967), pp.30-40.

² See Geoff Easdown, *A History of the Ford Motor Company in Australia* (Golden Press, Sydney, 1987); Norm Dixon, *The History of Holden since 1917* (E.L. Ford Publications, Newstead, Victoria, 1983); Carroll, op.cit., p.22.

³ Bryan Haig, "New Estimates of Australian GDP: 1861-1948/49" in the *Australian Economic History Review*, vol.41, no.1, p.30.

Total employment in manufacturing, in New South Wales, reached a peak, in 1974, of about 27% of the workforce. At the beginning of the 1970s there were 516,00 people employed in manufacturing in the state - 239,000 in the metal trades, as indicated in the following table:⁴

Workers Engaged in Manufacturing in New South Wales (by Sector): 1970⁵

Metals	247,700
Textiles and Clothing	65,100
Food	64,600
Chemicals	31,300
Wood and Furniture	29,100
Non-Metal Mining	22,600
Leather	4,400
Other	67,400

Between the 1970s and the 1990s there has been a steady decline in the presence of manufacturing in the state: influenced, in many respects, by the impact of dramatic increases in the price of oil and the accompanying effect on manufacturing globally.

During 1974-1975 there was an international recession, triggered by the USA's support for Israel in its October 1973 war with its Arab neighbours, and by those same Arab nations (in retaliation) increasing the pricing of oil temporarily from \$6 a barrel to \$23 a barrel. As Michael Niemira and Philip Klein observed, this led to the "1973-1975 recession" in the USA.⁶ This development had instant repercussions in Australia. From a low of around 2% in 1974, unemployment rose to 5% in 1975.⁷ A slump in car manufacturing, and in manufacturing associated with car production, developed. In 1974 the one non-American car producer in Sydney (British Leyland) announced that it would dismiss 1,000 of its workers (finally closing its works in 1975).⁸ Dunlop Australia tyre company announced that it would cut its workforce by up to 4,000 workers.⁹ By 1977 manufacturing had still not recovered, with unemployment actually increasing to 5½%. A year later, however, BHP

⁴ Graeme Snooks, "Manufacturing" in Wray Vamplew, *Australians: Historical Statistics* (Fairfax, Syme and Weldon, Sydney, 1987), p.293. See also NSW Government, *Official Year Book of New South Wales 1976* (NSW Government, Sydney, 1978), pp.533,788.

⁵ Graeme Snooks, "Manufacturing" in Vamplew, op.cit., p.293.

⁶ Michael Niemira and Philip Klein, *Forecasting Financial and Economic Cycles* (John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1994), p.291.

⁷ Frank Crowley, *Tough Times: Australia in the Seventies* (William Heinemann, Melbourne, 1985), p.143.

⁸ Alf Rattigan, *Industry Assistance: The Inside Story* (Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1986), p.208.

⁹ "100 Years of Dunlop", insert, in *The Australian*, 4 November 1993, p.2.

began to reduce the scale of its operations, nationally, by closing its shipbuilding and engineering works at Whyalla, in South Australia.¹⁰

Another recession in global production occurred between 1980 and 1982: following the overthrow of the Shah of Iran in 1979 and the new revolutionary government's raising the price of oil to around \$34 a barrel. As described by Niemira and Klein, "this caused major disruptions to the US economy."¹¹ Chrysler Corporation nearly went bankrupt in 1979 and in 1980 sold off its operations in Europe and Australia (essentially those in Adelaide).¹² During 1980, as a result of this global slump in business conditions, General Motors began to reduce the scale of its operations worldwide: announcing in July that it would close its Pagewood assembly plant in Sydney.¹³ BHP also began to experience difficulties. Jenny Stewart has recorded that, "Unemployment in the industry spread rapidly in Newcastle and Port Kembla. Three thousand jobs were shed between June 1981 and May 1982, and a further 2,700 between May and September 1982."¹⁴ By 1983 unemployment, Australia-wide, had risen to 9% of the workforce.¹⁵ By the beginning of the 1990s there was a pronounced slump in the prominence of manufacturing in New South Wales. In 1992 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) reported the following figures for manufacturing's contribution to the state's gross state product (GSP):

Manufacturing as a Percentage of NSW GSP: early 1980s to early 1990s¹⁶

1981	21%
1991	15%

¹⁰ Crowley, op.cit., p.385.

¹¹ Niemira and Klein, op.cit., p.292.

¹² Jonathan Hughes, *American Economic History*, third edition (Scott Foresman and Company, Glenview, Illinois, 1990), p.566; Ron Hammerton, "TKM Deal hints at Chrysler Comeback" in *The Australian*, 5 September 1991, p.21.

¹³ Crowley, op.cit., p.398.

¹⁴ Jenny Stewart, *The Lie of the Level Playing Field: Industry Policy and Australia's Future* (Text Publishing, Melbourne, 1994), p.142. Harvey Grennan wrote that, "Wollongong. . .never really recovered from the mass layoffs in the steel industry in the early 1980s. Then, steel and related enterprises dominated the local employment market, with 26,000 employees on their books. Today that figure is 6,000." See Harvey Grennan, "Steel City Prepares to be Spruced Up" in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 October 2007, p.31.

¹⁵ Peter Ewer, Ian Hampson, Chris Lloyd, John Rainford, Stephen Rix and Meg Smith, *Politics and the Accord* (Pluto Press, Sydney, 1991), p.24.

¹⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 1991-92*, catalogue no.5220.0, p.5.

The ABS observed that the fall in manufacturing's contribution to NSW gross state product, during this period, "was the largest fall of any industry."¹⁷

Once more, in the early 1990s, there was another end-of-decade global recession: this time an outcome of the 1987 investment crash in the USA. In 1991, General Motors made a loss of \$4.5 billion and Ford Motor Company recorded a loss of \$2.3 billion. A year later, General Motors lost \$23.4 billion and Ford made a loss of \$7.4 billion.¹⁸ Manufacturing concerns, in Australia, again suffered corresponding falls in profit. BHP reported a 50% decline in profit during the second half of 1991 (from \$828 million down to \$407 million). It subsequently announced that it would be reviewing its operations at Newcastle.¹⁹ Ford of Australia made a loss, during 1991, of \$114 million.²⁰ Unemployment, in 1991, rose to 8.7%. A year later (when in November 1992 the all ordinaries sank to 1357) it increased to 11%. According to Laura Tingle, throughout Australia, between 1990 and 1992, "Around 120,000 jobs were lost in manufacturing".²¹

Ford, globally, continued to focus on rationalising its operations and, in September 1994, closed down its plant at Homebush (the last remaining car building concern in Sydney).²²

BHP initially recovered well between 1992-1993: in financial year 1992-1993 the company made a profit of around \$1.2 billion and, in late 1993 the company was reporting its highest level of raw steel production in 11 years.²³ In financial year 1994-1995, BHP made another profit of \$1.6 billion.²⁴ Then between 1998 and 1999 the company made a loss of \$2.3 billion.²⁵ Finally, in October 1999, BHP closed down its steel works at Newcastle: focusing the remainder, of its NSW production, at its Port Kembla plant.²⁶

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ John Durie, "GM Posts Record US Loss" in *The Australian*, 26 February 1992, p.27; "One-Off Costs Give Ford Record Loss" in the *Sydney Morning Herald (SMH)*, 12 February 1993, p.21; Tom Krisher, "Ford \$16b in the Red and Still Bleeding" in the *SMH*, 27 January 2007, p.64.

¹⁹ Graeme James, "BHP Slumps 51pc to \$407m" in *The Australian*, 21 December 1991, p.33; Mark Skulley, "Shock \$515m BHP Result" in the *SMH*, 27 June 1992, p.30.

²⁰ Richard Gluyas, "Ford Looking to Break Even after \$114m Loss" in *The Australian*, 27 March 1992, p.15.

²¹ Laura Tingle, *Chasing the Future: Recession, Recovery and the New Politics in Australia* (William Heinemann, Melbourne, 1994), p.122, 176,300.

²² Peter McKay, "Homebush Quiet after a Million Vehicles" in the *SMH*, 3 September 1994, p.8.

²³ Mark Furness, "Miners and Banks Star in Earnings and Payout Lists" in *The Australian*, 22 September 1993, p.32; Bruce Hextall, "Steel at Peak, but BHP Still Cautious" in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 October 1993, p.37.

²⁴ Mark Westfield, "Prescott Faces up to Harsh Realities" in *The Australian*, 1 July 1999, p.25.

²⁵ Jane Counsel, "BHP Reconsiders Industrial Minerals" in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 December 1999, p.32.

²⁶ Brad Norrington, "BHP's Big Steel Sell-Off" in *ibid.*, 6 October 1999, p.1.

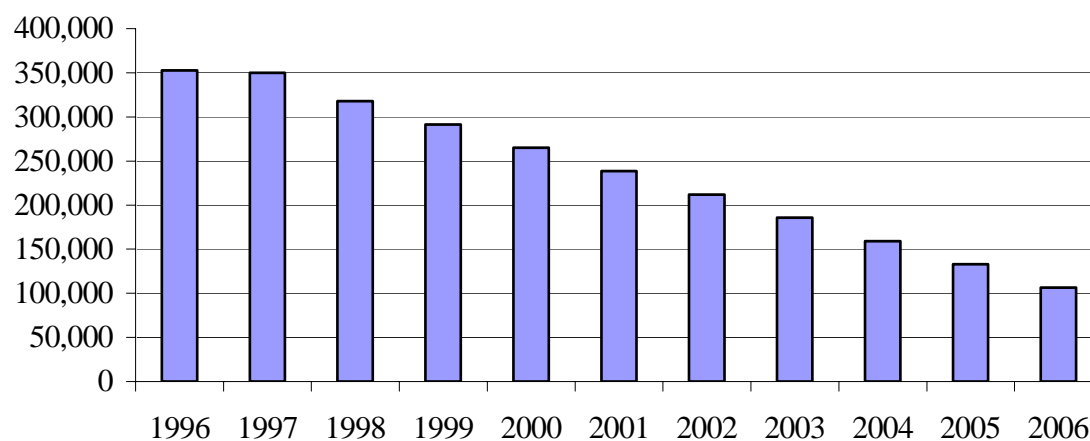
As a result the proportion of manufacturing, in the output of the state, has decreased even more as the present figures demonstrate:

Manufacturing as a Percentage of NSW Gross State Product: 1991/2005-2006²⁷

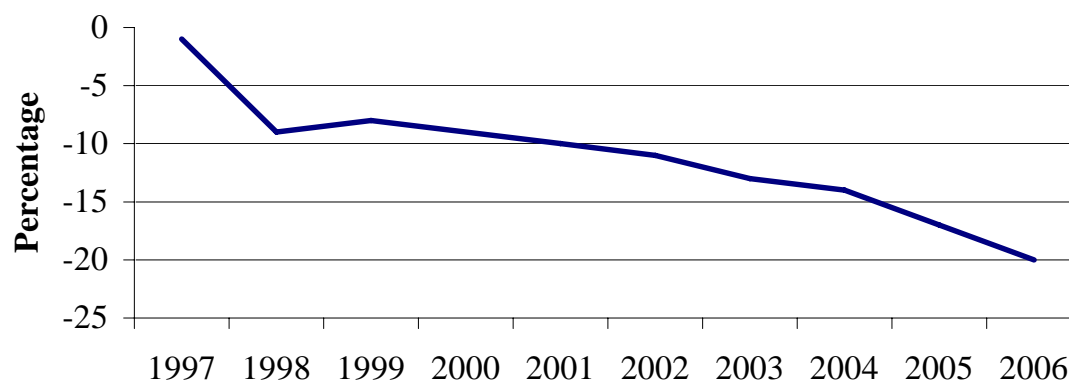
1991	15%
2005-2006	11%

The number of full time positions in manufacturing has also decreased dramatically, as can be illustrated by the following two graphs:

NSW Full-Time Employment in Manufacturing: 1996-2006
(ABS Catalogue 6291.0.55.003: Table 5)



NSW Full-Time Employment in Manufacturing (Percentage Change from Previous Year): 1997-2006



²⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 1991-92*, catalogue no.5220.0, p.5; *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts 2005-2006*, p.7.

(b) The Fluctuations in Building Work before and after the Sydney 2000 Olympics

In the course of preparations for the Olympics both the Fahey government (1992-1995) and the succeeding Carr government (1995-2006) expended substantial sums of money on venues and transport facilities. This reached a peak in 1998-1999, when over half a billion was spent on the games. The overall level of expenditure is illustrated in the following table:

Fahey and Carr Government Expenditure on the Sydney 2000 Olympics: 1992-1993 to 2000-2001²⁸

1992-1993	\$122.7 million
1993-1994	\$128 million
1994-1995	\$57.9 million
1995-1996	\$72.4 million
1996-1997	\$273.2 million
1997-1998	\$409.6 million
1998-1999	\$591.1 million
1999-2000	\$499.4 million
2000-2001	\$400.8 million

This led to a temporary surge in activity. As the London East Research Institute observed,

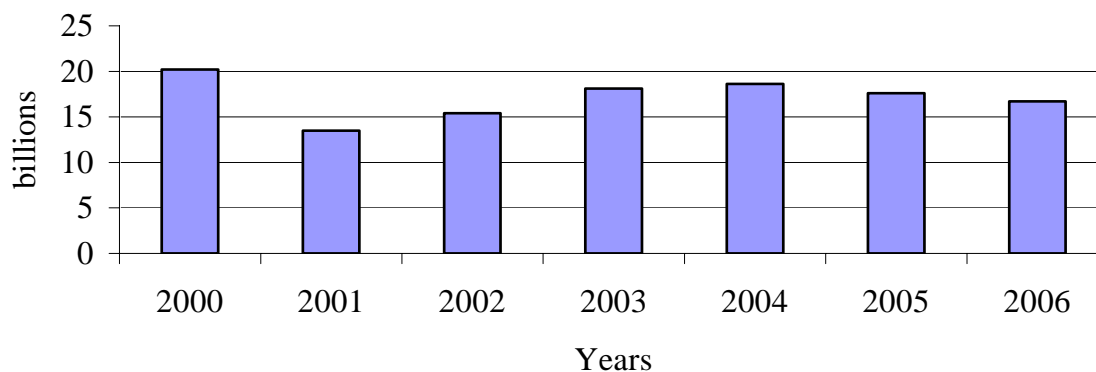
In relation to temporary employment, the peak achieved in the construction industry was 24,000 jobs in the two years preceding 2000.²⁹

A year after the Olympics there was a slump in building work. The development of this slump can be seen in the value of work completed, between 2000 and 2006:

²⁸ NSW Treasury, *Budget Statement 1999-2000: Budget Paper No.2* (NSW Treasury, Sydney, 1999), p.6-18; see also Richard Cashman, *The Bitter-Sweet Awakening: The Legacy of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games* (Walla Walla Press, Sydney, 2006), p.86.

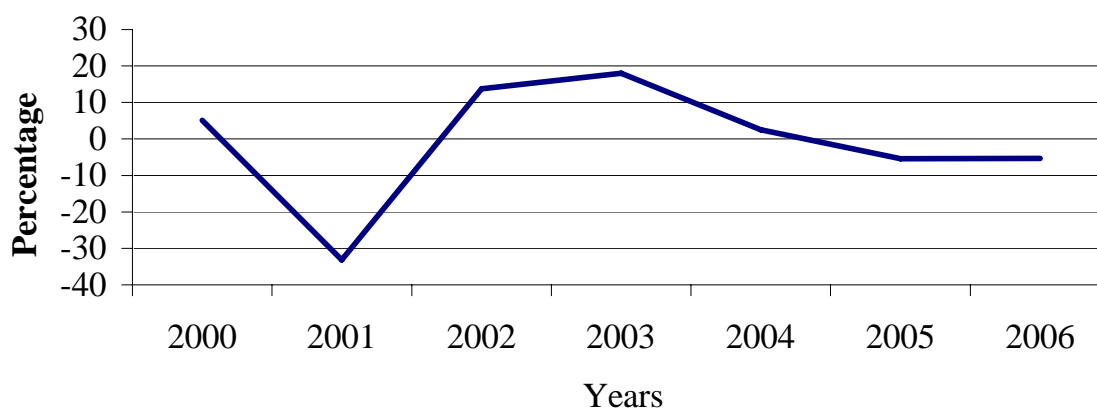
²⁹ London East Research Institute of the University of East London, *A Lasting Legacy for London? Assessing the Legacy of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games* (Greater London Authority, London, 2007), p.38.

**NSW Building Work Completed: 2000-2006 (ABS Catalogue
1338.1: Table 10.1)**



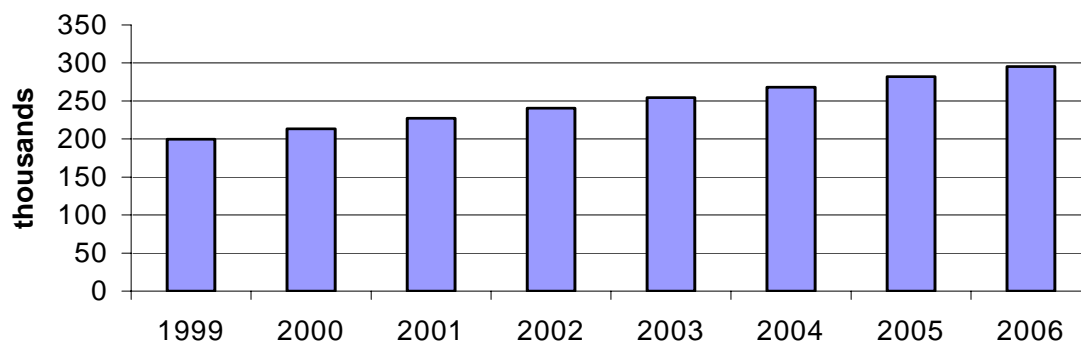
The course of the changes in building work completed, from 2000 to 2006, can be better seen in a line graph, as follows:

**NSW Building Work Completed (Percentage Change from
Previous Year): 2000-2006 (ABS Catalogue 1338.1: Table
10.1)**

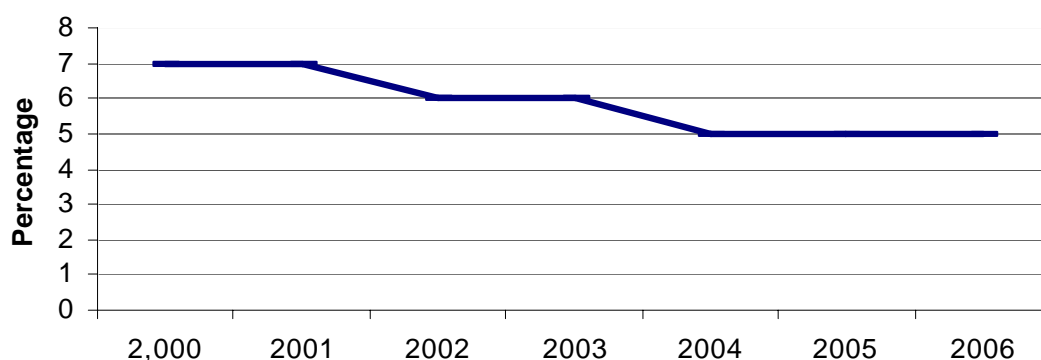


Despite the downturn in the value of building work completed, employment has continued to steadily increase, as the following two graphs indicate:

**NSW Full-Time Employment in the Building Industry:
1999-2006 (ABS Catalogue 6291.0.55.003: Table 5)**



**NSW Full-Time Employment in the Building Industry
(Percentage Change from Previous Year): 2000-2006**



(c)The Fluctuations in Tourist Arrivals during and after the September 2000 Olympics

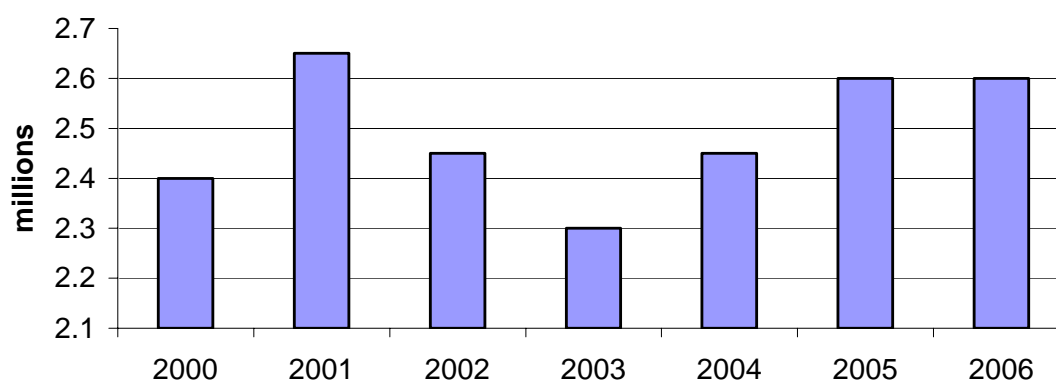
Although there had been predictions of a boom in tourist arrivals, as an outcome of the Sydney 2000 Olympics, this did not turn out as expected. Richard Cashman has outlined what took place during, and shortly after, the September 2000 Olympics:

the actual number of Olympic tourists during the games was relatively small. OCA [Olympic Co-ordinating Authority] stated that there were 110,000 Olympic-specific visitors to Sydney during September 2000, of which one-third. . .36,000. . .were 'Olympic Family': athletes, officials, sponsors and so forth. So the number of Olympic-specific tourists (excluding the Olympic Family) amounted to approximately 74,000. . .[that represented] only a small increase – of 53,000 – in the average September figures. . .[a year later] the world was transfixed by the terrorist attack of 11 September. . .the Australian tourism industry suffered an unprecedented three years of negative growth. . .to rescue the tourist industry, the federal government announced a \$235 million package in November 2003.³⁰

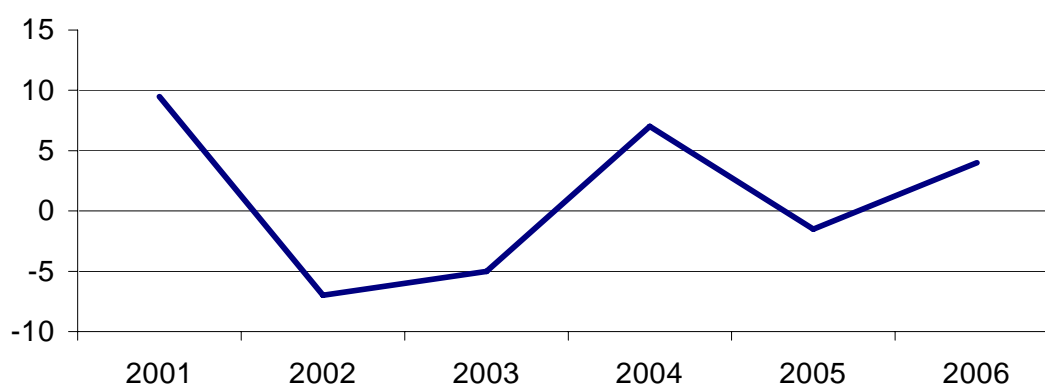
³⁰ Cashman, op.cit., pp.97,101.

The course of the downturn in tourist arrivals in Sydney can be seen firstly in the accompanying graphs for international visitors to Sydney:

International Visitors to Sydney: 2000-2006 (Tourism Research Australia: International Visitor Survey)



International Visitors to Sydney (Percentage Change from Previous Year): 2001-2006



The effect of the slowdown, in overseas visitors to Sydney, can also be seen in the slow growth of exports in personal travel services from New South Wales:

NSW Exports of Personal Travel Services: 1999-2000 to 2005-2006³¹

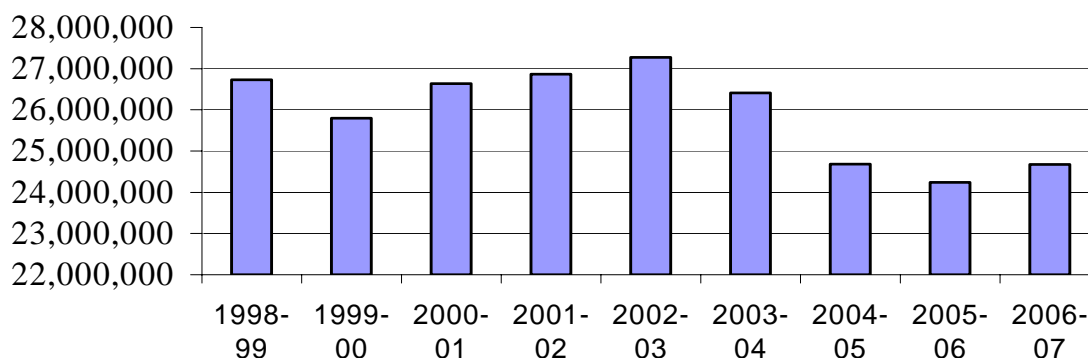
1999-2000	\$3.4 billion
2005-2006	\$3.75 billion

The course of the downturn can be further seen in the figures for tourist visits to New South

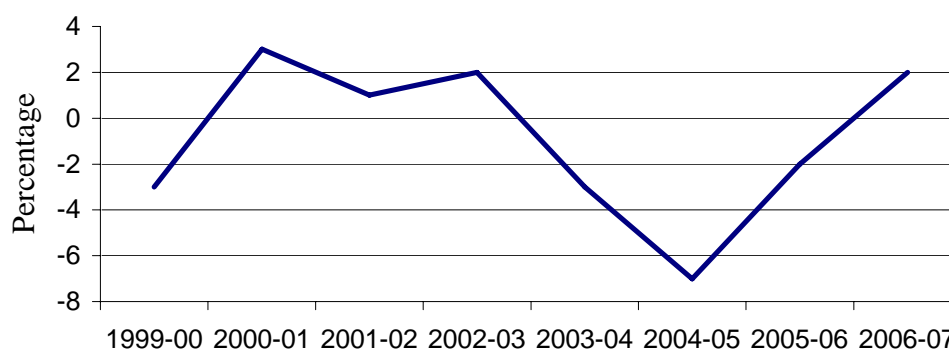
³¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International Trade in Services by State*, ABS Catalogue 5368.0.55.003 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 2007).

Wales by Australians, as illustrated in the following two graphs:

Domestic Overnight Visitors to NSW: 1998-99 to 2006-07
(Tourism Research Australia: National Visitor Survey)



Domestic Overnight Visitors to NSW (Percentage Change from Previous Year): 1999-00 to 2006-07



(d) The Eruption of the Housing Boom

After being elected to a second term in office, in 1998, the Howard government (a year later) introduced a particular measure which led to a surge in investment in residential property: this was the change to the capital gains tax. As explained by the Productivity Commission,

Capital gains tax [CGT] applies to many classes of assets, including housing, acquired after September 1985 [the second year of the Hawke government]. . . It is payable when assets are sold. . . The taxable amount of capital gain is added to income in the year of sale. . . The taxpayer's main residence is exempt from CGT. . . since 21 September 1999. . . Under the new arrangements, individuals. . . receive a discount of 50 per cent for assets (including investment housing) held for longer than twelve months. . .³²

³² Productivity Commission, *First Home Ownership* (Productivity Commission, Melbourne, 2005), p.77.

In the late 1990s a boom in housing developed, which continued into the early years of the twenty-first century, as indicated in the following table:

Median House Prices Sydney: 1999-2003³³

1999	\$317,482
2003	\$563,765
Increase	177%

For many people, the boom in house prices (and in rents) dramatically increased the proportion of their income expended on housing. In early 2007 the Housing Industry Association produced the following figures for households in housing stress in New South Wales:

NSW Households in Housing Stress: 2007³⁴

Households Renting, in Housing Stress	192,000
Households Paying Mortgages, in Housing Stress	282,000
TOTAL	474,000

To contain the boom, which started to send the price of houses beyond the reach of many, the Reserve Bank of Australia began to increase official interest rates: from a low of 4.25% (in December 2001) to 6.75% (in 2007).³⁵ Bank mortgage interest rates likewise increased: from 6.57 % (2002) to 8.55% (2007).³⁶

The increase in interest rates contributed to a decline in the housing boom (after reaching its peak in 2003) and to an accompanying decline in the number people deciding to buy a home. The decline in the number of people deciding to buy a home led to a slowdown in the number of houses and flats being built. The chart below indicates the number of houses and flats built between 2000 and 2006:

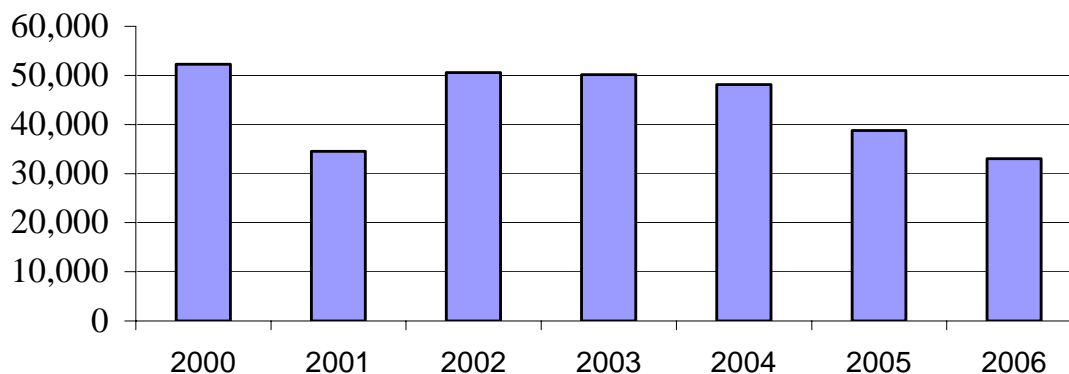
³³ Australian Property Monitors, *Home Price Guide*.

³⁴ Housing Industry Association, *Housing Affordability in New South Wales* (Housing Industry Association, Canberra, 2007), p.2.

³⁵ see Reserve Bank of Australia, *Bulletin Statistical Tables* (Reserve Bank of Australia, Sydney, 2007), table A2 (Monetary Policy Changes). See also Ross Gittins, "Pained PM Seeks Rates Forgiveness" in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 November 2007, p.1.

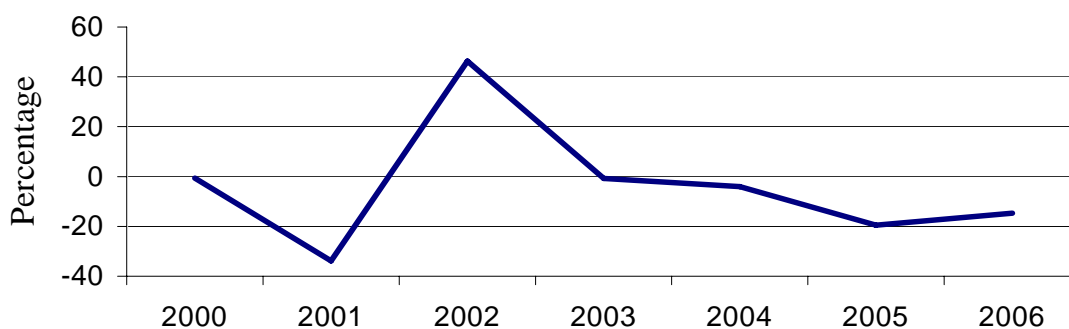
³⁶ See Reserve Bank of Australia, *Bulletin Statistical Tables* (Reserve Bank of Australia, Sydney, 2007), table F5 (Indicator Lending Rates). See also Gittins, *ibid*.

**NSW Dwelling Unit Approvals: 2000-2006 (ABS
Catalogue 8731)**



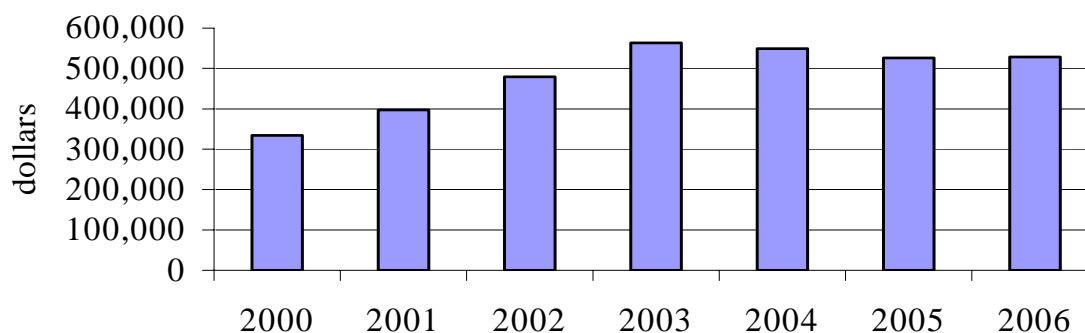
The rise and fall, between the number of house and flats built in 2000, and the number built later on, can also be illustrated in the accompanying graph illustrating the percentage change in dwelling unit construction between 2000-2006:

**NSW Dwelling Unit Approvals (Percentage Change From
Previous Year): 2000-2006 (ABS Catalogue 1338.1: Table
10.1)**

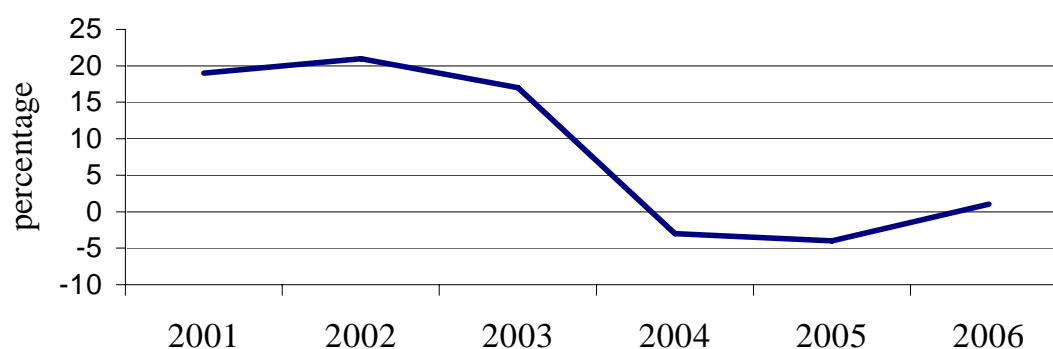


The contraction in the buying and selling of houses, which the RBA's interest rate increases was meant to bring about, correspondingly resulted in a decline in Sydney median price houses prices: after they reached their peak in 2003. This can be seen in the two accompanying graphs:

Sydney Median House Price: 2000-2006 (Australian Property Monitors: Home Price Guide)

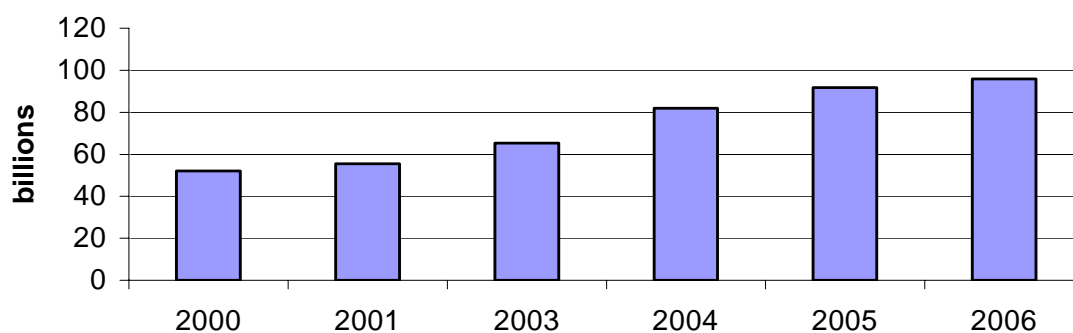


Sydney Median House Price (Percentage Change from Previous Year): 2001-2006

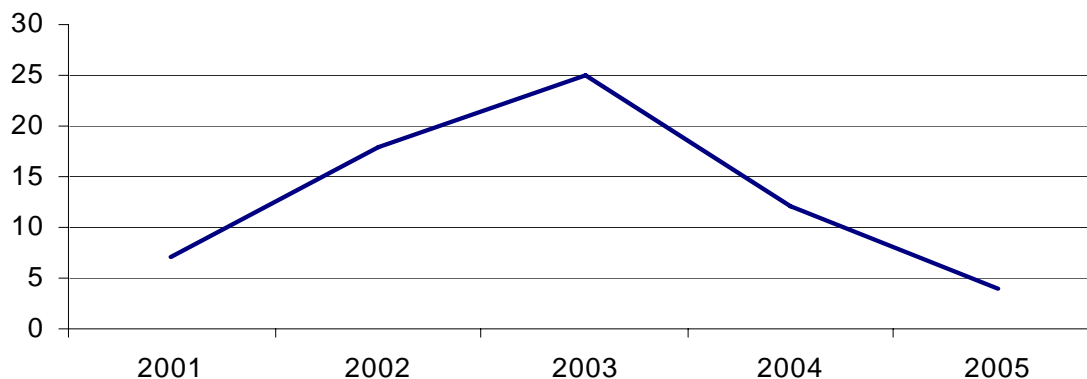


With the rise and fall in the housing boom, the value of total residential land (in New South Wales) also fluctuated, as illustrated by the following graphs:

**NSW Value of Total Residential Land: 2000-2006
(Commonwealth Grants Commission: Relative Fiscal Capacities of the States, Attachment B)**



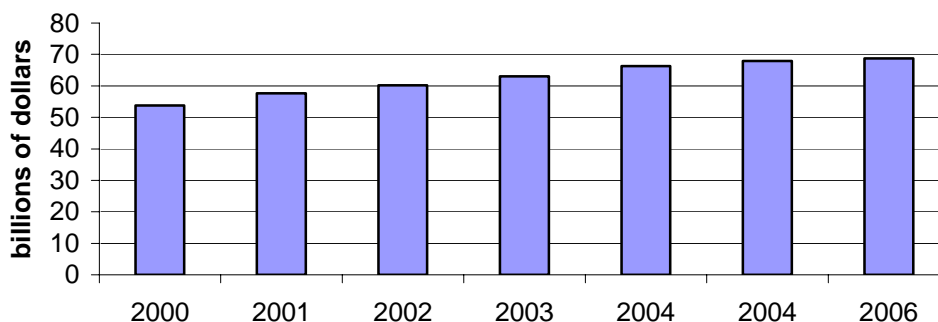
NSW Value of Total Residential Land (Percentage Change from Previous Year): 2001-2005



(e) Retail Turnover

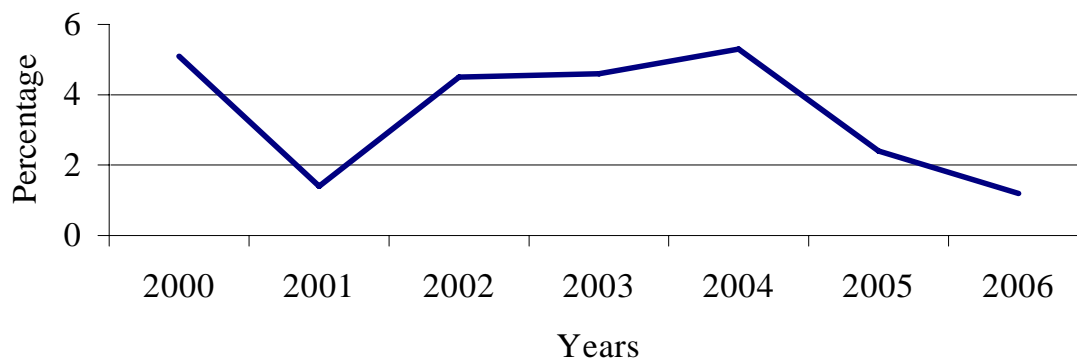
The decline in the number of tourists visiting Sydney, and the rise and fall of the housing boom, contributed to a decline in retail turnover. In 2000, for instance, retail turnover grew by 5.1%. The following year it only grew by 1.4%. In 2002 it grew by 4.5% but by 2005 growth had slipped to 2.4%. The volume of turnover, from 2000 to 2006, was as follows:

NSW Retail Turnover: 2000-2006 (ABS Catalogue 8501.0)



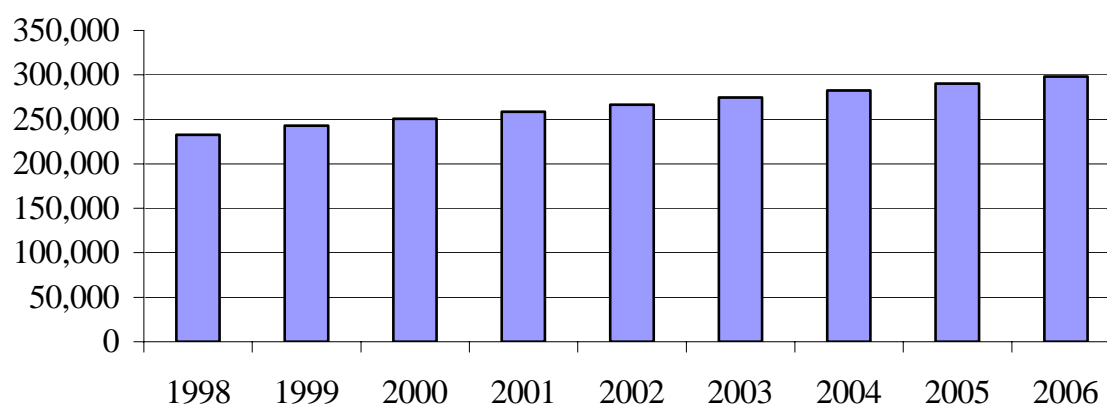
The course of the percentage growth in retail turnover, from calendar year 2000 to calendar year 2006, is accordingly:

NSW Retail Turnover (Percentage Growth from Previous Year): 2000-2006 (ABS Catalogue 1338.1: Table 10.1)

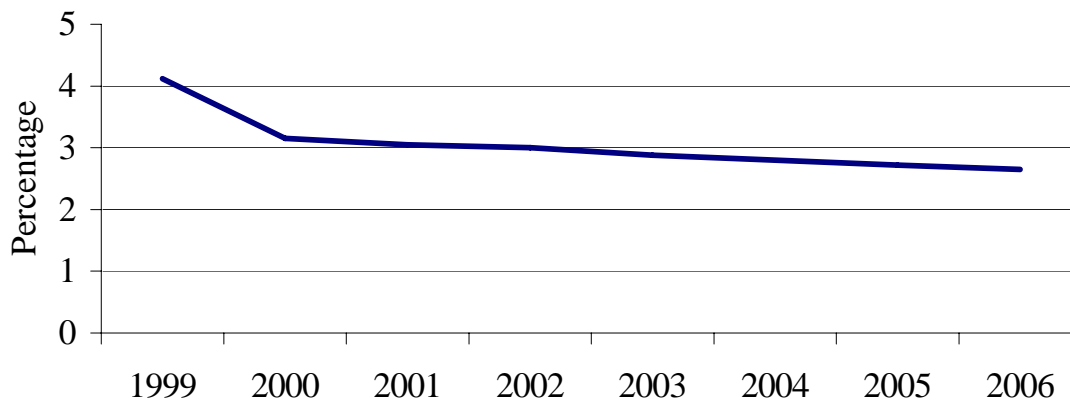


The retail area is important because, whereas manufacturing was once the greatest source of employment in New South Wales, retail has taken its place. This is evident in two graphs showing the number of jobs in retail (each year) and the trend growth in retail employment:

NSW Full-Time Employment in the Retail Industry: 1998-2006 (ABS Catalogue 6291.0.55.003: Table 5)



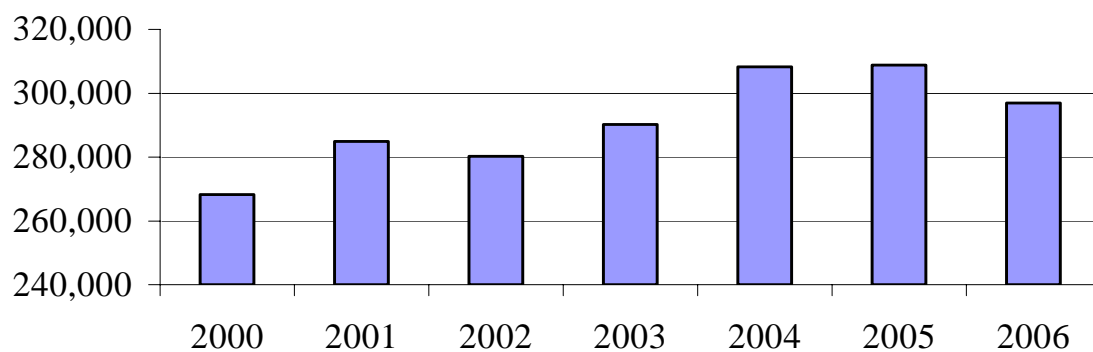
**NSW Full-Time Employment in the Retail Industry
(Percentage Change from Previous Year): 1999-2006**



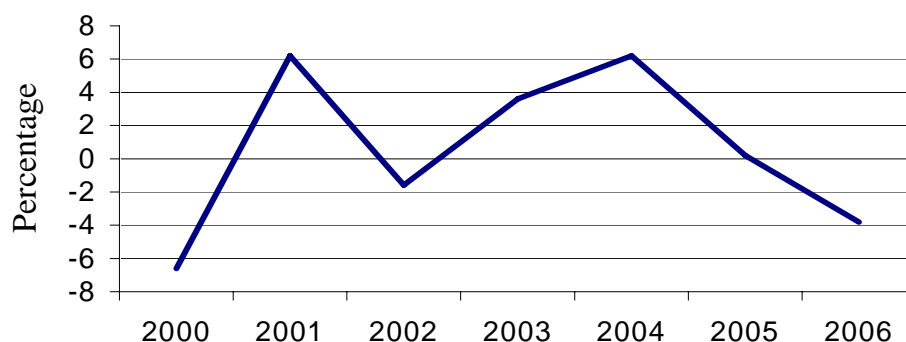
(f) New Motor Vehicle Sales

As interest rates increased, and households became more pre-occupied with mortgage repayments or paying rent, fewer people in New South Wales bought motor vehicles. This can be seen in the following two charts, covering the total number of vehicle sales and the percentage change from one year to the next:

**NSW New Motor Vehicle Sales: 2000-2006 (ABS
Catalogue 1350)**



NSW New Motor Vehicle Sales (Percentage Growth from Previous Year): 2000-2006 (ABS Catalogue 1338.1: Table 10.1)



(g) Imports versus Exports

Another factor contributing to the moderate rate of growth, in New South Wales, is the preponderance of imports over exports. This can be seen in the following comparison table for 2005-2006:

Imports versus Exports (New South Wales): 2005-2006³⁷

Imports	\$83.1 billion
Exports	\$44.3 billion

With the decline of manufacturing in NSW, the state now imports a large amount of manufactured items. This can be seen in contrasting tables for the composition of imports and exports:

³⁷ Market Information and Analysis Section, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, *Australia's Trade by State and Territory* (Market Information and Analysis Section, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Canberra, 2007), p.16.

NSW Imports by Value: 2005-2006³⁸

Elaborately Transformed Manufactures	\$49.7 billion
Travel	\$5.8 billion
Transportation	\$5.8 billion
Fuels	\$5.5 billion
Simply Transformed Manufactures	\$4.4 billion
Processed Food	\$2.6 billion
Unprocessed Food	\$539 million
Minerals	\$184 million
Other Services	\$6.5 billion
Other Manufactures	\$1.5 billion
Other Primary Products	\$334 million
TOTAL	\$83.1 billion

NSW Exports by Value: 2005-2006³⁹

Travel	\$8.4 billion
Elaborately Transformed Manufactures	\$7 billion
Fuels	\$6.3 billion
Transportation	\$3.3 billion
Simply Transformed Manufactures	\$3 billion
Processed Food	\$2.7 billion
Minerals	\$2 billion
Unprocessed Food	\$1 billion
Other Services	\$5.6 billion
Other Manufactures	\$ 3.3 billion
Other Primary Products	\$1.3 billion
TOTAL	\$44.2 billion

The biggest single area of imports, for New South Wales, is Information and Computer Technology (ICT) equipment. Although the state exports a small amount of computer equipment, it imports over twenty times as much. This can be seen in the following contrasting tables for ICT imports and exports:

³⁸ Market Information and Analysis Section, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, op.cit., p.17.

³⁹ Market Information and Analysis Section, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, op.cit., p.16.

NSW ICT Equipment Imports by Value and Type: 2006⁴⁰

Computer	\$6.3 billion
Communications	\$3.4 billion
Audiovisual	\$2.7 billion
Software Products	\$407 million
Components	\$325 million
Other ICT-Related	\$1.3 billion
TOTAL	\$14.4 billion

NSW ICT Equipment Exports by Value: 2006⁴¹

Computer	\$220 million
Components	\$118 million
Audiovisual	\$83 million
Communications	\$76 million
Software Products	\$51 million
Other ICT-Related	\$125 million
TOTAL	\$675 million

(h)Gross State Product

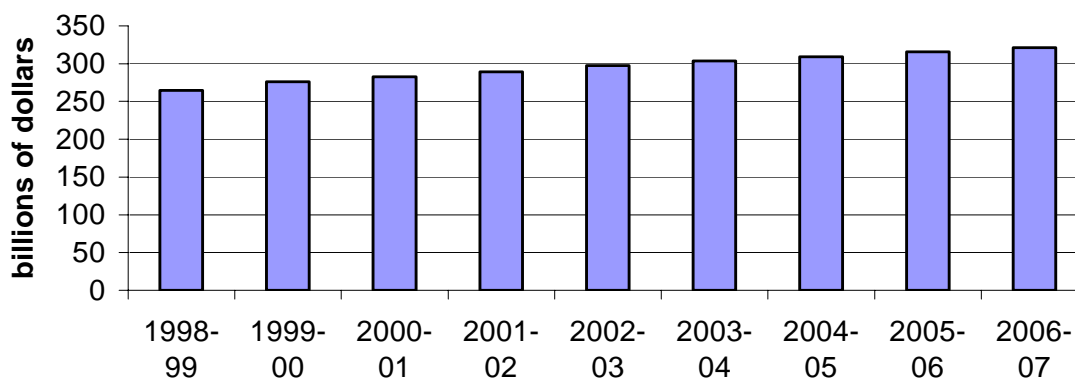
The slowdown in manufacturing, the post-Olympic decline in building, and the ending of the housing boom have all contributed to a slowdown in gross state product. In 1998-99 the rate of growth of gross state product (GSP) was around a peak level of 5% per annum. The following year (1999-2000), GSP slipped to 4.4% and in 2000-01 declined to 2.4%. Growth then slowed further during 2001-02 (to 2.2%). Growth revived during 2002-03 (reaching 3%) and then declined in 2003-04 (to 2.1%) and again in 2004-05 (1.8%). It revived momentarily in 2005-06 (to 2.1%) and then declined once more in 2006-07 (1.8%).⁴² The growth in GSP, in terms of value, can be illustrated in the accompanying graph:

⁴⁰ John Houghton, *Australian ICT Trade Update: 2007* (Centre for Strategic Economic Studies, Victoria University, Melbourne, 2007), p.64.

⁴¹ Ibid.

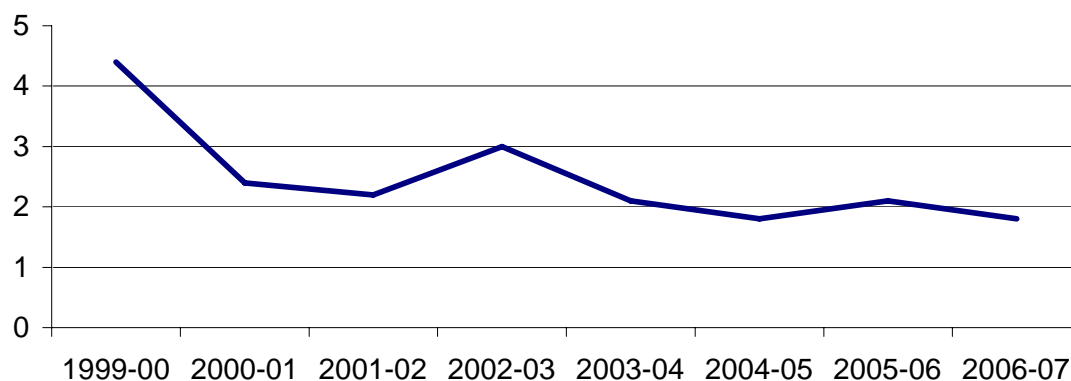
⁴² Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts*, ABS Catalogue 5220.0 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 2007), p.10.

**NSW Gross State Product 1998-99 to 2006-07 (ABS
Catalogue 5220: Table 1)**



The trend in the decline in gross state product, from financial year 1999-2000 to 2006-2007, can be seen as follows:

**NSW Gross State Product (Percentage Growth from the
Previous Year): 1999-00 to 2006-07**



3.THE COMPENSATORY CONTRIBUTION OF THE FINANCE/PROPERTY SECTORS AND GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL POLICY

(a)The Expansion in Property and Finance

While the manufacturing sector declined during the 1980s and the 1990s, other sectors of activity rose in output: particularly property and finance. The oldest established (and for many years the strongest) bank in the state was the Bank of New South Wales (BNSW - the present day Westpac): founded in 1817 by a group of British magistrates and merchants.⁴³

⁴³ Reginald Holder, *The Bank of New South Wales: A History*, vol.I, 1817-1893 (Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1970), pp.11,18,161.

It was on the basis of the profits that the company made during the 1850s gold rush, and the profits that it made through lending in the accompanying wool boom, that, in Reginald Holder's words, "between 1865 and 1870. . .[the Bank of New South Wales] established itself as the largest bank in Australasia".⁴⁴

Meanwhile, thirty-one years after the founding of the BNSW, five other British individuals (including at least two prominent businessmen in the colony) held a meeting to form a friendly society. In 1849 the Australian Mutual Provident Society (AMP) was registered under the Friendly Societies Act of NSW. By 1905 the AMP has become the outright leader in life assurance in Australia: with a value of £55 million in life policies on issue (over three times that of its nearest rival, the Melbourne-based National Mutual).⁴⁵

Accompanying the rise of the finance sector, commercial involvement in property became a major feature of business activity. Initially, property activity focused on residential housing. Professor Noel Butlin wrote that, during the 1800s,

Residential investment. . .was the leading field of investment during the second half of the nineteenth century, rivalled only by the pastoral. . .industry. . .⁴⁶

In 1912, Andrew Fisher's ALP government established the government-owned Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA). It was initially based in Melbourne and all 489 post office branches in Victoria became agents for the Bank. Four years later, in the midst of the First World War, the bank's headquarters were transferred to Sydney. Fifteen years later, in the depths of the 1930s investment crash, the CBA acquired the assets of the Government Savings Bank of NSW (which had collapsed after a run on its deposits). In Stephen Martin's word, "At a stroke, the Commonwealth became the biggest bank in New South Wales."⁴⁷

The BNSW, meanwhile, remained the largest bank in Australia - with balance sheet assets (in 1936) of £111,557,000 (nearly three times that of the Melbourne-based National Bank of Australia: the present-day NAB).⁴⁸

A new feature in property development, in addition to investment in suburban housing, was the introduction of the shopping mall during the 1950s: the first being opened by Brisbane retailer Allan and Stark's in 1957. This inaugurated a major change in the housing of

⁴⁴ Holder, op.cit., p.267,281.

⁴⁵ Geoffrey Blainey, *A History of the AMP 1848-1998* (Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1999), pp.2-5,148.

⁴⁶ Noel Butlin, *Investment in Australian Economic Development 1861-1900* (Cambridge University Press, London, 1964), p.211.

⁴⁷ Stephen Martin, *Labor and Financial Deregulation: The Hawke/Keating Governments, Banking and New Labor* (PhD Thesis, University of Wollongong, 1999), pp.233-234.

⁴⁸ Commonwealth of Australia, *Royal Commission into the Monetary and Banking Systems at Present in Operation in Australia* (Commonwealth Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1937), p.372.

retailing and heralded the emergence of local Australian companies which, thirty to forty years later, would become major property dealing companies. Three of these were Lend Lease, Stocks and Holdings (later Stockland) and Westfield.⁴⁹

During the 1970s new connections, between banks and property concerns, facilitated the emergence of even more property undertakings. Mirvac, for instance, was formed in the early 1970s, through an alliance between AGC (a subsidiary of the Bank of New South Wales) and the developer Henry Pollack.⁵⁰

During the 1980s the sector expanded dramatically in the midst of a massive boom. Although this boom collapsed in the general recession of 1990-1992, it elevated property into the position that it occupies today. Christopher Kent and Patricia Scott observed that,

over the 1985/86 to 1988/89 investment boom. . . just over one quarter of the growth in real non-farm capital expenditure was in the real estate and property development industry.⁵¹

AMP, meanwhile, had also massively expanded its scale of operations. By the early 1960s the company had shares in 120 public companies in New South Wales.⁵² By the early 1990s, Anne Lampe reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* that the “AMP Society is Australia’s largest fund manager with more than \$40 billion in funds under management.”⁵³

During the second half of the 1990s, and the early years of the twenty-first century, there has been a renewed expansion in the property industry. The leading property funds managers in Australia, in recent years, are as follows:

⁴⁹ Susan Marsden, *Urban Heritage: The Rise and Postwar Development of Australia's Capital City Centres* (Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra, 2000), p.46; Peter Spearritt, “Suburban Cathedrals: The Rise of the Drive-In Shopping Centre” in Graeme Davison, Tony Dingle and Seamus O’Hanlon (eds.), *The Cream Brick Frontier: Histories of Australian Suburbia* (Department of History, Monash University, Melbourne, 1995), pp.89,96-97,101.

⁵⁰ Henry Pollack, *The Accidental Developer: The Fascinating Rise to the Top of Mirvac Founder Henry Pollack* (ABC Books, Sydney, 2005), pp.263-266.

⁵¹ Christopher Kent and Patricia Scott, *The Direction of Australian Investment from 1985/86 to 1988/89*, research discussion paper no.9106 (Economic Research Department, Reserve Bank of Australia, Sydney, 1991), p.25.

⁵² Blainey, op.cit., p.263.

⁵³ Anne Lampe, “AMP Corporate Super Outperforms Indices” in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 October 1993, p.37.

Australia's Ten Leading Property Fund Managers by Value of Assets under Management: 2001-2003⁵⁴

Westfield Holdings Limited	\$27.93 billion
Colonial First State Group	\$15.48 billion
Lend Lease International Pty Ltd (including GPT)	\$12.91 billion
Deutsche Asset Management (Australia)	\$11.16 billion
AMP Global Investors	\$10.13 billion
Challenger Financial Services	\$6.02 billion
Macquarie Bank	\$5.79 billion
Stockland	\$5.64 billion
Centro	\$5.46 billion
ING Group	\$4.95 billion
TOTAL	\$105.48 billion

At the same time Westpac (the new name the former BNSW took for itself in 1982 when it absorbed the Commercial Bank of Australia) and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (placed in commercial hands by the Hawke, Keating and Howard governments during the 1990s), have increased their profits even more, as the accompanying figures illustrate:

Commonwealth Bank and Westpac Profits: 2003-2004 to 2005⁵⁵

	2003-2004	2006-07
Commonwealth Bank	\$2.6 billion	\$4.6 billion
Westpac	\$2.5 billion	\$3.45 billion

In terms of funds management, seven out of the top ten funds managers in Australia are based in Sydney and, between them, have 70% of funds under management:

⁵⁴ Yen Keng Tan, *Strategic Investment Issues For Listed Property Trusts* (PhD Thesis, University of Western Sydney, 2004), p.3.

⁵⁵ Tim Boreham, "NAB Stumbles as New Boss Warns Worse is Yet to Come" in *The Australian*, 11 November 2004, p.5; Danny John, "Commonwealth Heads for \$5bn" in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 August 2007, p.29; Richard Gluyas, "Westpac's 12pc Lift the Best Morgan Has Seen" in *The Australian*, 2 November 2007, p.21.

Top Ten Funds Managers Australia : 2006⁵⁶

Commonwealth/Colonial (<i>Sydney</i>)	\$87.8 billion
National Australia Bank (Melbourne)	\$84.3 billion
AMP (<i>Sydney</i>)	\$75.8 billion
Macquarie (<i>Sydney</i>)	\$53.7 billion
ING Australia (<i>Sydney</i>)	\$59.5 billion
AXA (Melbourne)	\$42.4 billion
Westpac/Bankers Trust (<i>Sydney</i>)	\$35.5 billion
St. George (<i>Sydney</i>)	\$29.6 billion
Russell Investment Management (<i>Sydney</i>)	\$18.9 billion
Aviva (Melbourne)	\$18.3 billion
TOTAL SYDNEY	\$351 billion
TOTAL AUSTRALIA	\$495 billion

(b)The Compensatory Contribution of the Property and Finance Sectors

Currently property and business services, and finance and insurance, contribute over 25% of Gross State Product, as the following table illustrates:

Property, Business Services and Finance and Insurance: Percentage of NSW Gross State Product (2005-2006)⁵⁷

Property and Business Services	14.9%
Finance and Insurance	10.9%

The strength of the property and finance sector has, to some degree, compensated for the decline in manufacturing. On an overall level, this can be seen via the following indicators of activity:

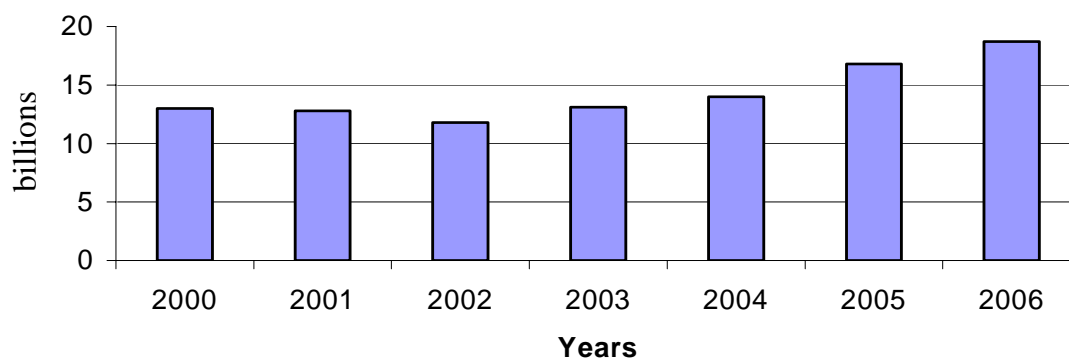
Private New Capital Expenditure

While private new capital expenditure declined in the first two years after the Olympics, it gradually increased again between 2003 and 2006. The value of private new capital expenditure can be seen in the graph below:

⁵⁶ See Plan For Life (Media Release), *Analysis of Retail Managed Funds During December Quarter 2006*, p.3; *Analysis of Unitised Wholesale Funds During December Quarter 2006*, p.1.

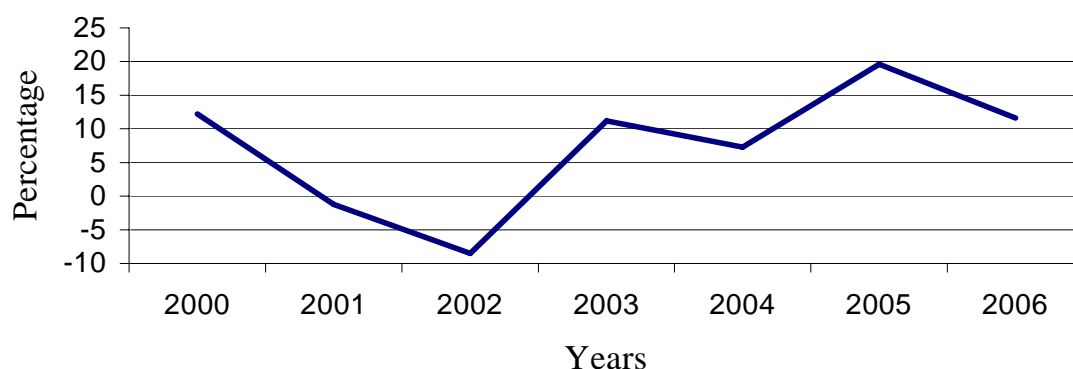
⁵⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *State Accounts: 2005-06*, ABS Catalogue 5220.0 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 2007).

NSW Total Private New Capital Expenditure: 2000-2006
(ABS Catalogue 1338.1: Table 10.1)



The fluctuations in private new capital expenditure, between the period just after the Olympics and then between 2003-2006, can be seen in a graph of the yearly changes in growth:

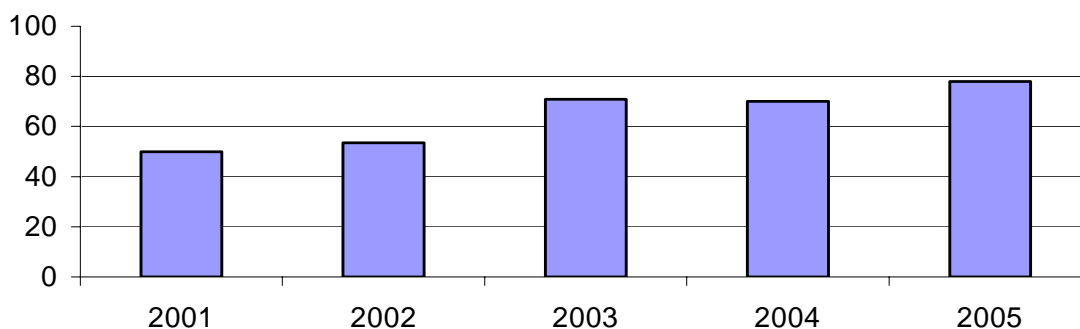
NSW Private New Capital Expenditure (Percentage Change from Previous Year): 2000-2006



Value of Commercial and Industrial Land

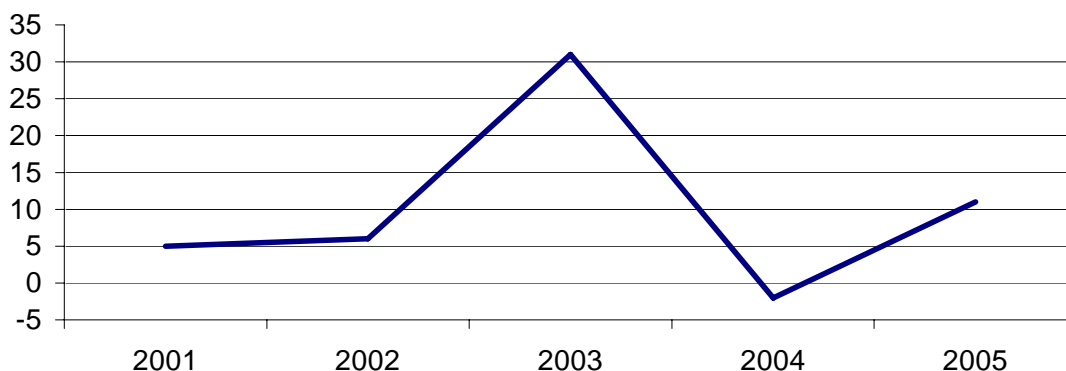
Further evidence of the influence of the property and finance sectors, on activity in New South Wales, can be seen in figures for the value of commercial and industrial land. On an overall level, there has an increase of 60% in the value of commercial and industrial land, in New South Wales, between 2001 and 2005, as indicated in the following tables:

NSW Value of Commercial/Industrial Land: 2001-2005
(Commonwealth Grants Commission: Relative Fiscal Capacities of the States 2007, Attachment B)



While there was a drop in the value of commercial and land, between 2003 and 2004, the value began to increase again between 2004 and 2005, as the accompanying graph indicates:

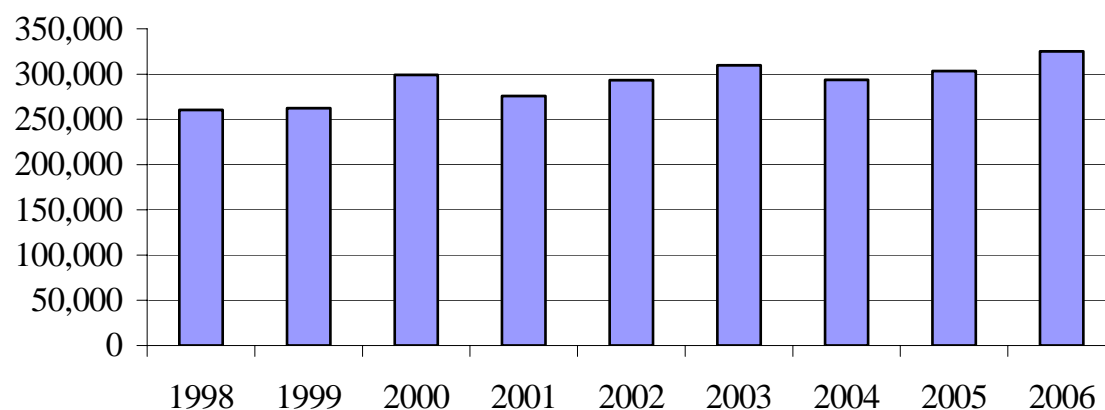
NSW Value of Commercial and Industrial Land
(Percentage Change from Previous Year): 2001-2005



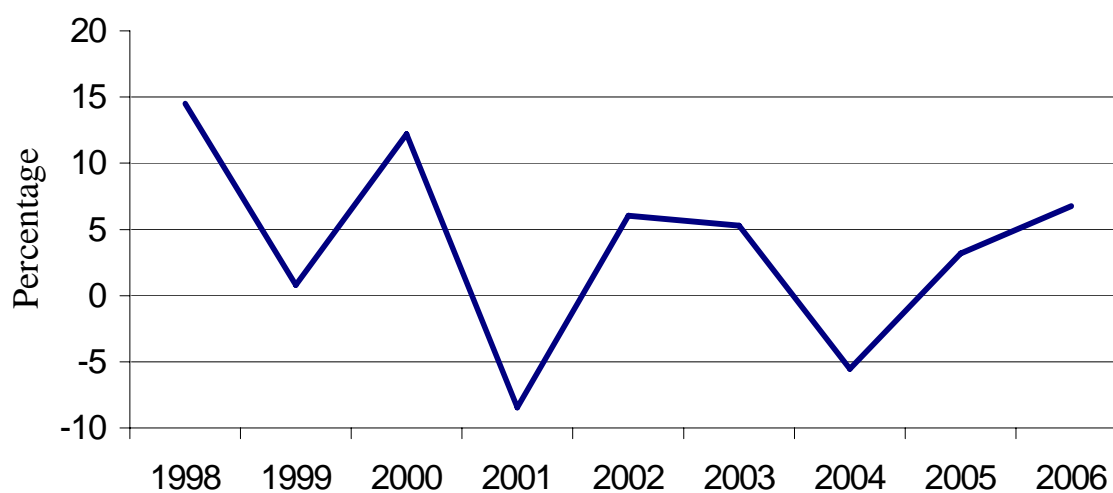
Employment in Property and Business Services

While employment in the manufacturing sector declined, employment in property and business services has (overall) increased substantially. This can be seen in the following graphs of employment numbers and percentage increases:

**NSW Full-Time Employment in Property and Business
Services: 1998-2006 (ABS Catalogue 6291.0.55.003: Table 5)**



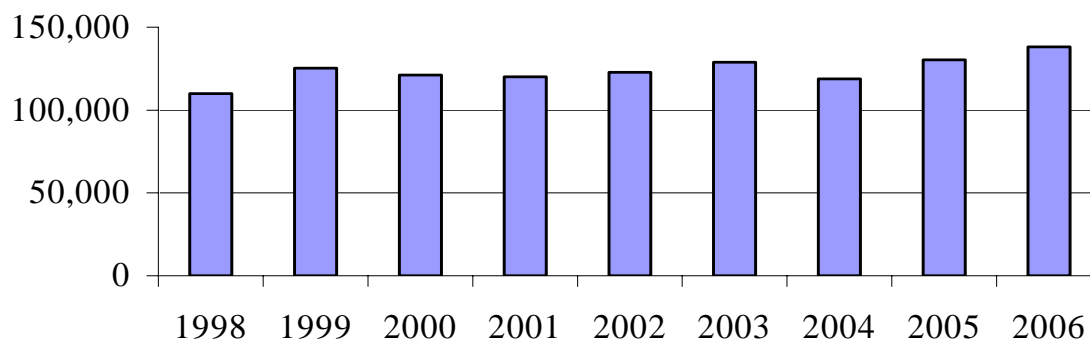
**NSW Full-Time Employment in Property and Business Services
(Percentage Change from Previous Year): 1998-2006**



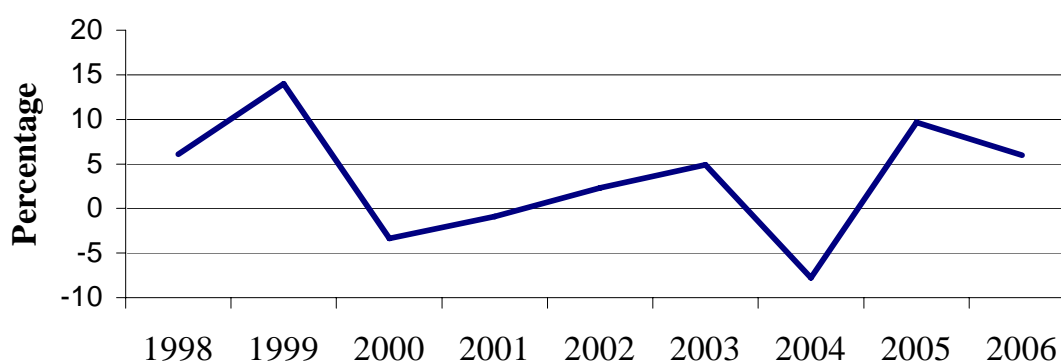
Employment in Finance and Insurance

Employment in finance and insurance had also increased over the last ten years, although in smaller numbers than in property and business services (and by smaller percentage increases over the years). Again this can be seen in the following two graphs:

**NSW Full-Time Employment in Finance and Insurance:
1998-2006 (ABS Catalogue 6291.0.55.003: Table 5)**



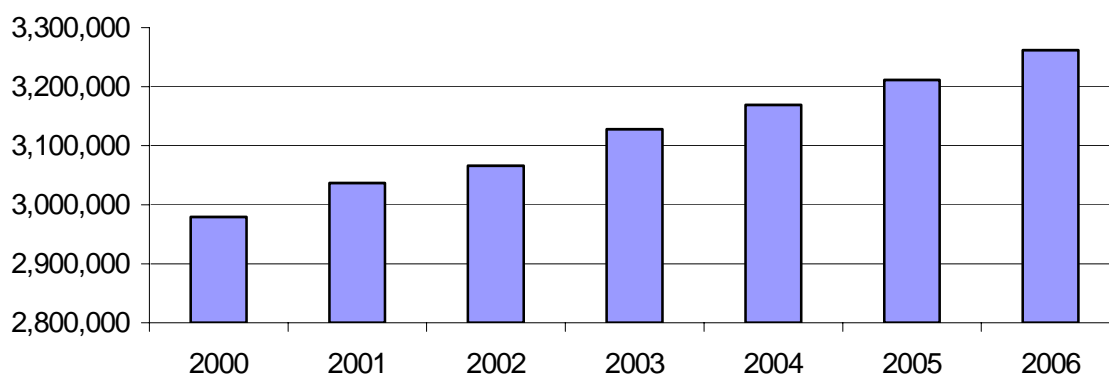
**NSW Full-Time Employment in Finance and Insurance
(Percentage Change from Previous Year): 1998-2006**



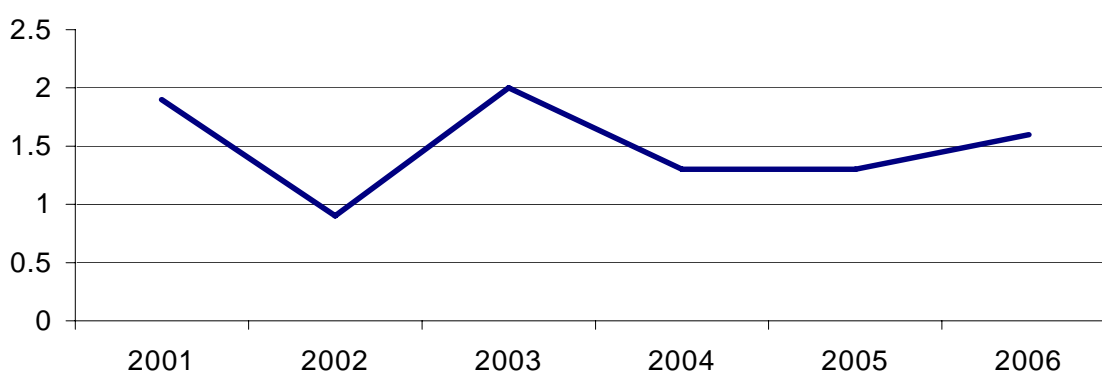
Employed Persons

The increase in employment in property and business services (and in finance insurance) has meant that, despite the fall in employment in manufacturing, there has been (generally) an increase in employment over the last seven years. This can be seen in the accompanying graphs:

**Employed Persons in NSW: 2000-2006 (ABS Catalogue 1338.1:
Table 10.1)**



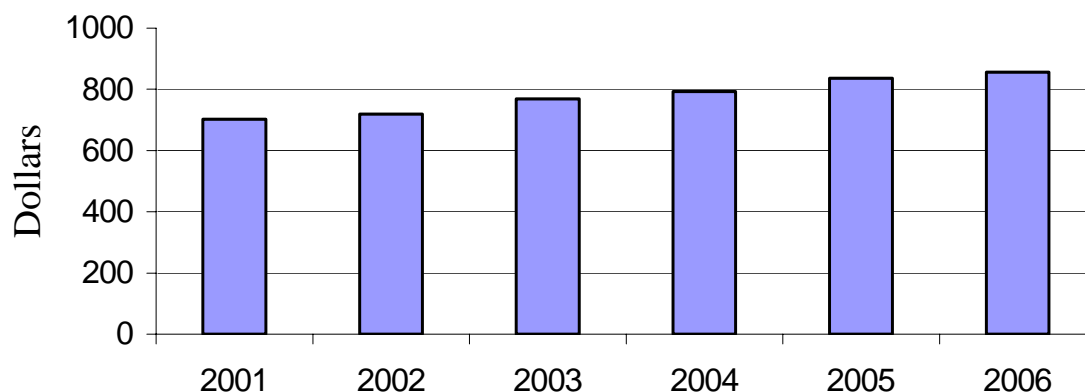
**Employed Persons in NSW (Percentage Change from
Previous Year): 2001-2006**



Average Weekly Earnings

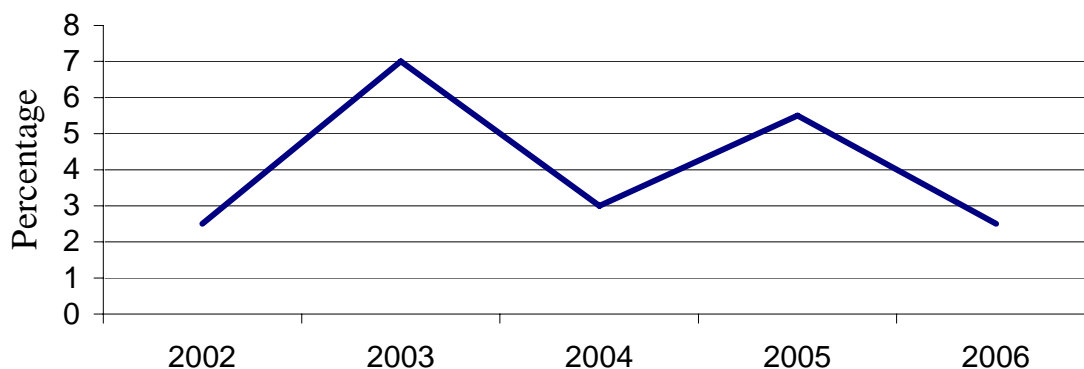
Despite the slowdown in other areas of activity, the resilience of the property and finance sector has sustained a modest growth in average weekly earnings, as highlighted in the following graph:

NSW Average Weekly Earnings: 2001-2006 (ABS Catalogue 6302)



Although there was a slightly higher than average increase between 2002 and 2003, over the five-year period 2002-2006 the average increase has been around 4%, as indicated in the graph below:

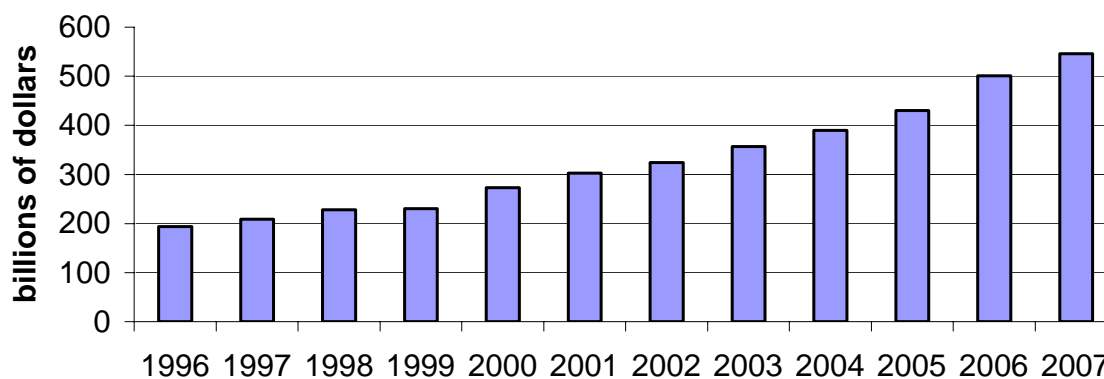
NSW Average Weekly Earnings (Percentage Change from Previous Year): 2002-2006



(c) NSW Trade Performance against the Background of Australia's Recent Trade Performance

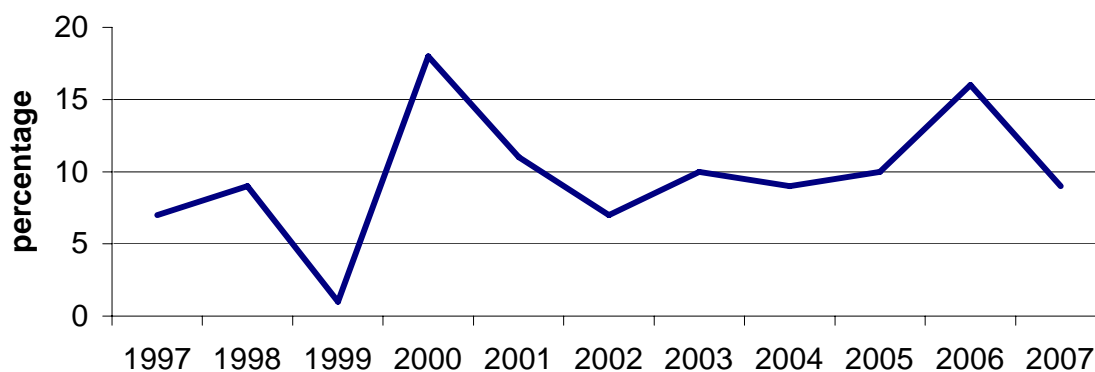
While NSW imports more than it exports, the state's trade imbalance does not appear to be critical when considered against the background of the nation's net foreign debt (the total amount of borrowing from non-residents by Australians *minus* non-equity assets such as lending by Australian residents to non-residents and holdings of foreign reserves by the Reserve Bank). The increase in Australia's net foreign debt by value, from 1996 to 2007, is as follows:

**Australia's Net Foreign Debt: 1996-2007 (ABS Catalogue
5302.0: Table 2)**



The percentage change in Australia's net foreign debt, over the last ten years, can be seen in the following graph:

**Australia's Net Foreign Debt: 1997-2007 (Percentage
Change from Previous Year)**

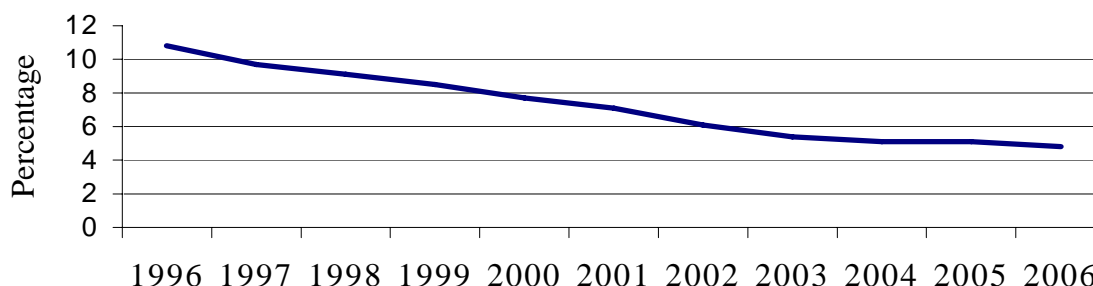


(d) State Government Financial Policy

During its term in office, the Carr government embarked on reducing the state's debt. The following Iemma government has continued the same policy. Gradually the state's net debt has been reduced from 11.5% of Gross State Product to around 4.8% of GSP in 2006,⁵⁸ as illustrated in the following graph:

⁵⁸ NSW Treasury, *Budget Statement 2007-08: Budget Paper No.2, Budget Overview* (NSW Treasury, Sydney, 2007), p.xi.

**NSW Net Debt as a Percentage of Gross State Product:
1996-2006 (NSW Budget Statement 2007-08, Budget
Paper No.2: Chapter 1)**



As outlined in the recent budget, the Iemma government has embarked on program of expansion of government works and increased borrowing to do so. The 2007-08 budget states that,

Over the four years to 2010-11. . .Capital expenditure will be \$18.4 billion in the general government sector. . .and \$31.2 billion in the PTE [Public Trading Enterprise] sector. . .Total state net debt is forecast to rise to \$39.3 billion (9.3% of GSP) at June 2011.⁵⁹

Despite the anticipated increase in public debt, credit ratings agencies (and bank economists) believe that there will be no untoward impact on the state economy. In September 2007, Standard and Poor's issued a report on New South Wales in which it confirmed a AAA credit rating for the state. On an overall level, while raising some concerns over the increase in debt, Standard and Poor's does not expect the state's credit rating to alter. It has outlined its opinion as follows:

The key elements of the state's fiscal strategy are as follows. . .Keeping general government net financial liabilities at or below 7.5% of GSP by June 2010 and 6% by June 2015. . .[to] Maintain general government sector net debt as a share of GSP at or below the level at June 2005 (not expected to be met over the forecast period to fiscal 2011). . .[to keep] The 4-year average annual growth in net cost of services and expenses. . .at or below long-term average annual revenue growth (not yet achieved but expected to be achieved over the forecast period to 2011). This represents a weakening commitment to the fiscal strategy and reduces the extent to which the strategy supports the state's credit quality. However the deviation does not impact the rating because. . .The state's forecast net financial liabilities are expected to remain within the tolerance of the rating. . .The state's operating performance tends to be stronger than forecast. . .The government has implemented efficiency savings measures to correct the mismatch between revenue and

⁵⁹ NSW Treasury, *Budget Statement 2007-08: Budget Paper No.2, Budget Overview*, pp.v,xi.

expenditure growth.⁶⁰

CONCLUSION

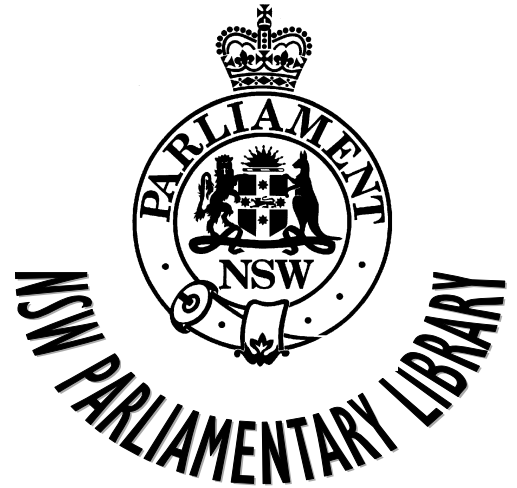
On the surface it could be said that, during the last ten years, Sydney has experienced the vicissitudes that are typically encountered in hosting an Olympic Games. Montreal, for instance, incurred a debt of \$2.5 billion in the course of staging the 1976 Olympic Games: a sum which it only paid off last year.⁶¹ While Sydney did not accumulate debts in hosting the Games, it did experience a minor boom before the Olympics and a slump afterwards. On the other hand it is clear that there is at least one long-range factor further contributing to the recent course of production in the state: the long-term decline of manufacturing ever since the first major global increase in oil prices in the early 1970s.

The corresponding expansion of the property/finance sector, on the other hand, appears to compensate for the shrinking of manufacturing's contribution to output. While activity and employment in manufacturing has shrunk, private new capital expenditure has increased and employment in property and finance has expanded. The state's dependence on sophisticated imports certainly provides food for thought in considering the future of production in the state but, against the background of the nation's performance as a whole, does not appear to be critical.

⁶⁰ Standard and Poors, *New South Wales* (Standard and Poor's, Melbourne, 2007), p.6. Stephen Halmarick and Annette Beacher, of Citigroup, have also concluded that "despite the expected increase in net debt in 2007/08 and the outyears, we continue to believe that NSW's strong balance sheet and diversified economy ensure that the state is, in our view, in no danger of losing its AAA/Aaa rating." See Stephen Halmarick and Annette Beacher, *State of the States* (Citigroup, Sydney, 2007), p.47.

⁶¹ "London Olympics Will Cost £15bn Says Montreal Olympics Guru" in the *Daily Mail* (London), 22 November 2006.

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